See also last Page

Dr. E. W. Price - The Zoological Division's Field Station at the Beltsville Research Center

3/5/43

Typewritten Manuscript

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The station comprises approximately 110 acres of land, of which about 65 acres are cleared and improved. The improvements consist of an administration building, which contains the offices of the Superintendent and his staff and the Index Catalogue; a main laboratory building, a building for swine parasite and trichinosis investigations, a laboratory for the study of anaplasmosis of cattle; 3 buildings for poultry parasite investigations, and a small laboratory for use of the Food and Drug Administration of the Social Security Agency. In addition, there are 5 barns for sheep, cattle, swine and horses, as well as 70 miscellaneous buildings and shelters for the different kinds of animals. The station is also provided with an incinerator, garage, and implement buildings, and miscellanous structures. The laboratories, barns, and larger buildings are all heated with hot water from individual furnaces. .....Pages 3 & 4 ..... The farm is divided into about 54 plots, varying in size from $\frac{1}{4}$ acre or smaller to 5 acres, which are used as pastures for such animals as sheep, cattle, horses, and swine or for small scale field experiments. One 5-acre plot is set aside for the work of the Food and Drug Administration.

About 500 large animals, including horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and swine, and about 1,200 chickens and turkeys are maintained for experimental purposes. (Part of article sent to Mr. Burch, USDA Editor of publications for the BAI) ..... Page 4.

Administration

The administration of the station, including the care and up-keep of buildings, experimental animals, equipment and supplies, and finances is under the supervision of a superintendent, in collaboration with the Assistant Chief of the Division.

Personnel

1 Associate Veterinarian (P-3) - Superintendent
1 Senior Clerk (CAF-5)
1. Assistant clerk stenographer(CAF-3)
1. Assistant clerk typist (CAF-3)
1. Under Clerk (CAF-1)
1. Agricultura l Aide (SP-5) Farm Foreman
1 Junior Agricultural Aide (SP-3) Assistant Farm Foreman
1. Junior Agricultural Aide (SP-3)
10 Junior agricultural Aides (SP-2)
1. Junior laborer (CPC-2)
1. Junior Field Station Helper (CPC-2)

2 Watchmen (Supplied by the Beltsville Research Center)
1 Janitor "

The duties of the agricultural aide group are to care for the animals, buildings, pastures, and other facilities used by the scientific personnel in the conduct of their research problems.

Recapitulation of Personnel

There are at present 49 employees at the Beltsville station, consisting of 23 professiona l employees, 6 scientific aides, 13 agricultural aides, 5 clerical and administrative employees and 2 charwomen. There are 2 vacancies, one assistant protozoologist (P-2) and one junior parasitologist (P-1)

Procedure

In the scientific work of the station, the procedures followed are those of a standard sort that have been found to give the required results with the minimum of equipment and personnel. The administrative work involves the keeping of records, purchasing of equipment, feed, and other supplies, preparing time reports in accordance with the regulations of the B ureau and Department. As far as possible these procedures have been simplified in the interest of economy. The farm practices involve the care and upkeep of buildings, feeding and caring for experimental animals, clearing, seeding, and maintenance of pastures. In addition, the labor force (agricultural aides) assist the scientific staff in restraining animals and similar work.

CONCLUSIONS

T he work of the Zoological Division is in direct line with the Department's objective to increase production of livestock and poultry, its functions being directedd toward the prevention of losses and making for better livestock and poultry through the medium of control measures designed to prevent animals and poultry from becoming infected with parasites that interfere with normal gains. In view of the fact that the Department recognizes that internal parasites cause losses to the livestock industry equal to those caused by all infections diseases combined (Yearbook of Agriculture, 1942), it appears that the present personnel of the Zoological Division is inadequate to meet its obligations under wartime conditions. Therefore, it is our honest belief that no reduction in personnel can be effected without a curtailment of essential activities which would result in a failure to meet our recognized obligations during this period of national emergency..... pp. 5, 6, 7 in part.

Accomplishments

1929-1938 - Discovery of Life Cycles of Nematodes and Cestodes of poultry

During this period the life cycles of most of the important roundworms and tapeworm parasites of poultry were elucidated, thus affording important facts upon which the control measures could be based.

1933-1936 - Fuadin A Satisfactory Treatment for Heart Worms of Dogs.

Fuadin, an antimony compound, was found to be highly effective in curing cases of heartworm infection of dogs when injected intramuscularly and intravenously. The heart worm is one of the most important parasites of valuable hunting dogs and is acquired through the bites of mosquitoes and fleas.

1939 - Discovery of Phenothiazine as a Superior Treatment for The Removal of Roundworms from Livestock and Poultry.

Phenothiazine, a chemical related to the dyes, was found to exert a superior action in removing stomach worms, nodular worms, and related parasites from sheep, horses, strongyles, and other parasites from domestic animals and poultry. This drug is widely used and is the nearest perfect of all treatments so far discovered for removing and controlling internal worm parasites.

1939 - Discovery of An Effective Treatment for Controlling Gapeworms in Poultry.

Barium antimonyl tartrate was found to be highly effective when administered as a dust in confined quarters to chickens, turkeys, and pheasants suffering from gapeworm infection. This treatment is the only medicinal treatment so far known that will relieve and cure the condition known as gapes in poultry and related birds.

From typed sheet dated March 5, 1943

Zoological Division's Field Station at the

Beltsville Research Center

Page 3
Last Paragraph

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The laboratories are equipped with the usual furniture and work tables, incubators, refrigerators, sterilizers, centrifuges, microscopes, and instruments of precision, as well as glassware and chemicals.

The farm is divided into about 54 plots, varying in size from 1/4 acre or smaller to 5 acres, which are used as pastures for such animals as sheep, cattle, horses, and swine or for small scale field experiments. One 5-acre plot is set aside for the work of the Food and Drug Administration.

About 500 large animals, including horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and swine, and about 1200 chickens and turkeys are maintained for experimental purposes.